

The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

BARKER, Editor and Proprietor.
WOOD HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

TERMS: \$3.00 PER ANNUM.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 7.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1866.

NUMBER 27.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Masters. Districts.
Steven L. Evans, Carroll.
Henry Nutter, Chest.
A. G. Crooks, Taylor.
J. Houston, Wash'tn.
John Thompson, Ebensburg.
C. Jeffries, White.
Peter Garman, Susq'han.
J. M. Christy, Gallitzin.
Wm. Tyler, Jr., Wash'tn.
I. E. Chandler, Johnst'wn.
M. Adlesberger, Loreto.
A. Durbin, Munster.
Andrew J. Ferral, Susq'han.
Stan. Wharton, Clearfield.
George Berkeley, Richland.
M. Colgan, Wash'tn.
George B. Wike, Croyle.
Wm. McConnell, Wash'tn.
J. K. Shryock, S'merhill.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Presbyterian—Rev. T. M. WILSON, Pastor.—Singing every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock. A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

Episcopal Church—Rev. A. BARKER, Minister in charge. Rev. J. PEARSON, Assistant. Preaching every alternate Sabbath at 10 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock. A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Independent—Rev. L. R. POWELL, Minister. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath school at 1 o'clock. P. M. Prayer meeting on the first Monday evening of each month, and on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening, excepting the first week in each month.

Methodist—Rev. MORGAN ELLIS, Minister. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath school at 1 o'clock. P. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Rev. W. LLOYD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

Baptists—Rev. DAVID EVANS, Minister. Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 1 o'clock. P. M. Prayer meeting every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

EBENSBURG MAILS.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Daily, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
at 10 o'clock, P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Daily, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
at 10 o'clock, P. M.

The mails from Grant, Carrolltown, arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Ebensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at 3 o'clock, A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CRENSON STATION.

Balt. Express leaves at	8.55 A. M.
Phila. Express "	9.55 A. M.
Fast Line "	10.33 P. M.
Mail Train "	9.02 P. M.
Altoona Accom. "	4.32 P. M.
Phila. Express "	8.40 P. M.
Fast Line "	2.20 A. M.
Day Express "	6.41 A. M.
Cincinnati Ex. "	1.55 P. M.
Altoona Accom. "	1.21 P. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President Hon. Geo. W. Huntington; Associates, George W. Taylor, Henry C. Levine.
Recorder—Geo. C. K. Zahm.
Deputy Recorder—James Griffin.
Sherrif—James Myers.
Attorney—John F. Barnes.
County Commissioners—John Campbell, Ed. Glass, E. R. Dunningan.
Supervisor of Common Schools—William H. Sechler.
Assessor—Barnabas M. Dermitt.
County Treasurer—John Lloyd.
Deputy Treasurer—George M. Cullough.
Deputy Treasurer—Joseph Dillay.
House Treasurer—George C. K. Zahm.
Deputy Treasurer—Fran. P. Tierney, Jno. A. Henderson, Beallier.
County Surveyor—Henry Scanlan.
Deputy Surveyor—William Flattery.
County Appraiser—John Cox.
Deputy Appraiser—J. F. Condon.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

AT LARGE.
Ward 1—James A. Moore.
Ward 2—James A. Moore.
Ward 3—James A. Moore.
Ward 4—James A. Moore.
Ward 5—James A. Moore.
Ward 6—James A. Moore.
Ward 7—James A. Moore.
Ward 8—James A. Moore.
Ward 9—James A. Moore.
Ward 10—James A. Moore.
Ward 11—James A. Moore.
Ward 12—James A. Moore.

SOCIETIES, &c.

Y. M. C. A.—Summit Lodge No. 312 A. Y. M. in Masonic Hall, Ebensburg, on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

O. O. F.—Highland Lodge No. 428 I. O. in Odd Fellows' Hall, Ebensburg, on Wednesday evening.

W. M. A.—Highland Division No. 84 Sons of Temperance meets in Temperance Hall, Ebensburg, every Saturday evening.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The following is a copy of the Civil Rights Bill as it passed both Houses of Congress, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such persons having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all cases, civil or criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all the acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the "Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

Sec. 4. That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by this act has cognizance of the offence. And with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall

have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and to call to their aid the bystanders or the posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

Sec. 6. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

Sec. 7. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and Territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

Sec. 8. That whenever the President

of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

Sec. 9. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Disfranchisement of Deserters

—An Important Bill.

The following bill has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Judges and inspectors of elections, as well as all voters, should give it an attentive perusal, and familiarize themselves with its provisions:—

A further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof. And whereas, persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

Sec. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Sec. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth to procure, from the proper officers of the United States, certified copies of all rolls and records containing official evidence of the fact of the desertion of all persons who were citizens of this Commonwealth, and who were deprived of citizenship and disqualified by the said act of Congress of March 3d, 1865, and to cause to be recorded and preserved, in books to be provided and kept for that purpose in his office, full and complete exemplifications of such rolls and records, and to cause true copies to be made thereof and furnished to the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this

Commonwealth accurate duplicates or exemplifications of such rolls and records embracing the names of all such disqualified persons as had their residence within the limits of said counties respectively at the time of their being marked or designated as deserters; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth to preserve in books to be kept for the purpose all such copies and exemplifications of such rolls and records so furnished, and to allow access thereto, and furnish certified copies therefrom, on request, in like manner as in the cases of other records of such courts.

Sec. 6. That a certified copy or extract of any such record from the clerk of a Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth shall be a prima facie evidence before any election board of the fact of desertion and consequent disability and disqualification as an elector: Provided, that if any person shall wilfully use or present any false, fraudulent or forged paper purporting to be a certified copy or extract as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as misdemeanors are now by law punishable. And provided, however, that if by the production of a certificate of his honorable discharge it shall appear that such person so offering to vote was in the military service of the United States before and at the time of his being drafted into such service, and thereupon failing to report; or in case of the fact of desertion appearing by certified copy of his company roll, if it shall appear that he was afterward acquitted thereof, and honorably discharged, such proof shall be received as evidence to disprove his said disqualification. And provided, further, That if any person liable to be objected to as disqualified, as aforesaid, shall produce before any board of election officers any false or fraudulent paper, purporting or pretended to be his honorable discharge from the United States service, he shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as persons are now by law punishable for forgery.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the judges and inspectors of elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, whenever the name of a person offering to them a ballot or ballots shall be found upon a certified copy or extract furnished from said rolls or records by a clerk of a Court of Quarter Sessions, marked as a deserter, or whenever any person shall be objected to as disqualified as aforesaid at any election by any qualified voter, at the request or suggestion of such person offering a ballot, to examine such person on oath or affirmation as to the fact appearing from such certificate or alleged affidavit by him by the elector so objecting, and if he deny it, as to the reasons therefor; provided, however, that if any of his answers under such examination are false, such person shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and upon conviction thereof he shall be punished as persons are now punishable by law for perjury.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert, in their proclamations of elections hereafter to be held, the first four sections of this act, with the preamble thereof.

Sec. 9. That in the trial of all cases arising under this act, it shall be the duty of the Courts trying the same to inquire into and determine any question of fact as to alleged desertion involved therein, upon proofs furnished by exemplifications, or extracts from such rolls and records, duly certified by the proper clerk of a Court of Quarter Sessions, which are hereby made evidence in proof, and also from such proofs by parol as may be given in evidence by either party.

Democratic Endorsement.

Forney's Press says that after the bloody battle at Wauhatchie, which ended in a glorious victory to the Union troops under command of the gallant Geary, and the relief of the army at Chattanooga, General Slocum, the commander of the Twelfth Army Corps, and recently the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of New York, addressed the following letter to the hero who is now leading the forces of the Union in this State against the enemies of their country:—

"Headquarters Twelfth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1863.—MY DEAR GENERAL.—I am very happy to hear the good reports which reach me from all sides relative to the conduct of your command in the recent action. The contest was one of very great importance. The highest credit is awarded to you and your command, not only by General Thomas, but by all officers conversant with the circumstances. "As I was not with you, I can claim no portion of the credit gained, nor can I, with good taste, publish an order expressing thanks to you; but I wish you and your command to know that I have been informed of all the facts in the case, and that I feel deeply grateful for their gallant conduct, and for the new laurels they have brought to our corps. "Your obt' serv't and sincere friend, H. W. SLOCUM. "Brig. Gen. J. W. Geary, commanding 2d Division, 12th Army Corps."

The First Robin Red-Breast.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

St. Serf, in his cell of silent stone,
Awaited the vesper bell, alone.
Kentigern sought the woodland wild,
Where each living creature loved the child.
There, in the depths of the forest dim,
God's angels come and talk with him.
Before him rapturous visions rise,
And he hears the songs of Paradise.
Dead to all human love, St. Serf
Finds his heart still clings to a thing of earth.
A birding brown, that with fluttering wings
Sits on his window-sill, and sings.
Or, hopping in on the gaunt oak chair,
Its feathers trim with dainty care;
With sidelong glance, half bold, half shy,
Peeks at the fragrant loaf of rye;
Demurely responding when grace is said,
With clerk-like chirp and dip of head;
And from human weakness and pigan sin
The grave saint's thoughtless would often win.

The broad sun hangs in the glowing west;
St. Serf, vigil-worn, sleeps with beard on breast.
From his knee the missal falls unheard,
And starts to flight the neglected bird.
In the abbey-chapel, a school freed rout
Of rude boys raise a glorious shout.
As athwart the sun's low-slanting rays,
The brown bird flits through the golden haze.
The children call it with eager cries;
Toward them turning it swiftly flies.
But now they wrangle with selfish spite
As the bird nears fast in trustful flight.
Angrily struggling in cruel strife,
They seize it, and crush out its innocent life.
Two tear it asunder, and frightened stand,
The quivering fragments in each red hand.

The vesper bell with reproachful tongue,
Called forth St. Serf to ev'ry song.
Kentigern, leaving the darkening wood,
Strayed where the boys in their horror stood;
When they who hated the gentle child
For his docile life and his answers mild,
Thrust in his hands the bleeding proof
Of their guilt, and fleeing, stood aloof;
Watching to see how Kentigern
Would fare 'neath the wrath of the master stern.
But the holy child, no whit dismayed,
Defly together the fragments laid;
And making the sign of the cross, his face
Grew strangely bright with an inward grace.
Then raising his hands, devout and pure,
To Christ, he prayed with faith secure.
And the bird, while yet he breathed that prayer,
With song of thanksgiving rose in air.
But ever it bears the crimson stain,
Where its tender breast was torn in twain.

How Coal was Discovered in Pennsylvania.

—A writer in the New York Observer asserts that Col. George Shoemaker, a gentleman of Teutonic origin, was the original discoverer of Pennsylvania coal. He lived on the Schuylkill, and owned extensive tracts of land. The writer goes on to say:—
"It chanced one day that in constructing a limekiln, he used some of the black stones that were lying about the place.—'Main Got! mein Got! I see stones pe all on fire!' exclaimed the astonished Dutchman when the rich glow of the ignited anthracite met his gaze. The neighbors, who, of course, were few and far between, were after much ado assembled to witness the marvel. This happened in 1812.—Shortly after, mine host loaded a Pennsylvania wagon with the black stones, and journeyed slowly to Philadelphia, a distance of ninety-three miles. There, unforeseen difficulties were presented. The grates and stoves then in use were not constructed to facilitate the combustion of anthracite, and burn it would not! After many ineffectual efforts to ignite the product, it was thrown aside as worthless, and our discomfited German, who had beguiled his toilsome way to the metropolis with dreams of huge black boulders changed to ingots of gold, returned to digest his disappointment in his mountain solitude."

PRESIDENTIAL VETOES.—It has been very generally stated that the late passage by Congress of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, is only the second time in the history of the country that such a thing has occurred, the previous occasion being during the administration of Mr. Tyler. A Washington paper, however, says votes have been overridden several times before. The veto power has not been exercised much of late years, though the predecessors of President Johnson have frequently exercised the prerogative. President Washington issued two vetoes during the terms of his administration, Madison 6, Monroe 1, Andrew Jackson 9, John Tyler 4, Polk 3, Buchanan 1 and Andrew Johnson 2—total 28.

A family of seven persons, husband, wife, four children and a niece, were found murdered in Philadelphia on the 11th instant. When discovered, the bodies were far gone in a state of putrefaction. Object, plunder.
It is stated that a vein of silver, eighteen inches in thickness, has been discovered in West Virginia.
The New York Tribune celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday on the 10th inst., when it was considerably enlarged.

IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.